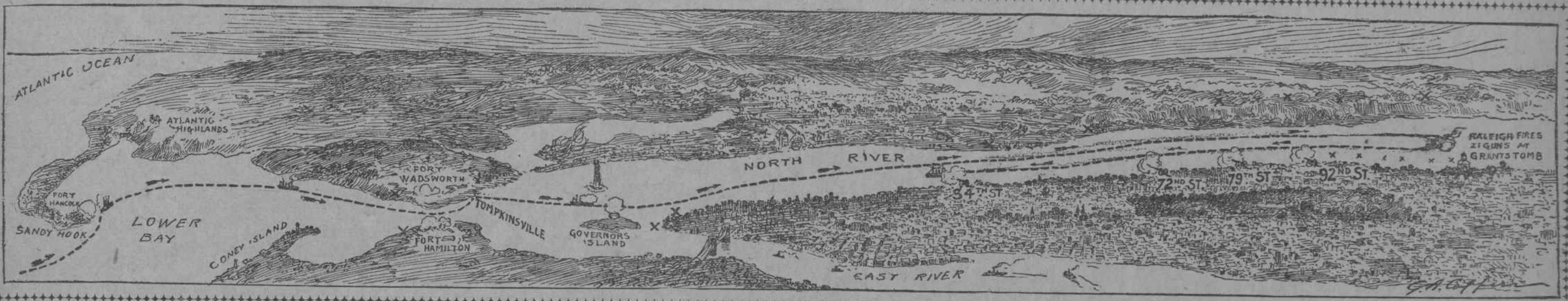


THE RALEIGH IS NOW SPEEDING ON HER WAY TOWARD NEW YORK CITY.



ROUTE OF THE RALEIGH PARADE, WHERE SALUTES WILL BE FIRED AND THE BEST POINTS FROM WHICH TO SEE IT ALL.

The crosses indicate points from which the parade may be seen to advantage. Salutes will be fired at Fort Hancock, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Governor's Island, Thirty-fourth street, Seventy-second street, Seventy-ninth street, Ninety-second street and Grant's Tomb.

The Raleigh will fire a salute opposite the fort on Governor's Island and one of twenty-one guns opposite Grant's Tomb.

Walter Howard, the Mayor's Envoy and Journal Commissioner, Cables That the Cruiser Was to Leave Bermuda Last Night.



Dewey Buttons for the Committee.

These souvenirs are made of metal taken from the wreck of the battle ship Maine in Havana Harbor. On the face of them is a likeness of the hero of Manila.

By Walter Howard, Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

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Hamilton, Bermuda, April 12.—The departure of the Raleigh has been delayed until to-night on account of slowness in taking on coal. The work was hurried all day. Captain Coghlan will leave with such coal as he is able to get in order to arrive in New York at daylight on Saturday. United States Consul Green entertained Captain Coghlan and Executive Officer Phelps at dinner last night.

The superstructure of the Raleigh was newly painted today, but her hull cannot be cleaned before New York is reached. Divers have been working two days cleaning the propellers and the bottom. The cruiser is to go out of commission upon her arrival in New York, for the purpose of being made over, as her sister ship, the Cincinnati, is now being lengthened. She will be out in two and fifty feet added amidships, giving her four more five-inch rapid-fire guns and much greater capacity and making her a twenty-three-knot cruiser, instead of sixteen.

Captain Coghlan left about half of his crew on the Olympia because the term of enlistment had not expired. He brings home a part of the Olympia's crew, who will go out of the service.

Some of the officers of the Raleigh have not been home in six years and all are glad of the prospect of a rest.

MAYOR VAN WYCK GETS WORD FROM THE RALEIGH.

His Special Envoy, the Journal Commissioner, Wires the Time of the Cruiser's Departure.

Mayor Van Wyck received a dispatch yesterday morning from Walter Howard, Journal Commissioner and special envoy from the Raleigh, stating that the cruiser would be off the port of New York early on Saturday morning. This was read by General Butterfield at the meeting of the Executive Committee, and on this the welcome was finally fixed for Saturday, April 15.

The committee's steamer, the Glen Island, and the Glen, will leave pier No. 13, foot of Cortlandt street, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The steamer will meet the Raleigh in the North River, and bring her to Tompkinsville. From there she will start up the North River about noon. The Raleigh will be met by the battleships, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Governor's Island, Thirty-fourth, Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-second streets and Grant's Tomb. The Raleigh will fire a salute opposite the fort on Governor's Island and one of twenty-one guns opposite Grant's Tomb.

The Raleigh will then return, steaming down the river, to a point near Thirty-fourth street, where she will anchor and probably remain for ten days, in order that the people of the metropolis may see her. Secretary Warren R. Foster, of the Executive Committee, said yesterday the sub-committees had all made satisfactory reports. Captain L. W. Miller, of the Steamship Committee, reported that a very large number of steamboats and tugs had already volunteered their willingness to act as a patrol squadron and keep in their proper places the many excursion and other vessels. The owners of all the harbor craft who wish to participate in the parade are requested to report as soon as possible to Captain John C. Fremont, Supervisor of the Harbor, at the United States Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street. After all these vessels have been enrolled a definite line of parade will be completed, by Friday. In this connection Lieutenant Fremont said yesterday:

"Harbor craft will be assigned positions in the water parade as far as their owners report to me, and I wish you would emphasize the necessity of arranging this matter as soon as possible. Of course steamer owners are not obliged to report to me, but in the interest of harmony of action I hope they will do so. I hope no craft larger than excursion steamers will be used."

Complete arrangements have also been made by Commissioner Miles O'Brien for music and refreshments on board the committee's steamers. Banners and decorations of beautiful and appropriate designs have also been decided upon, and will be distributed on the boats on Saturday morning.

The wife and several members of the family of Captain Coghlan have been invited by the Mayor to join the committee, and Mrs. Coghlan has accepted the invitation. She will, however, go on the Starlin steamer Matewan, which has been put into commission for her special use. She will take with her a number of guests, and after the Journal's steamer, the Wallace B. Flint, will probably be the first to greet the Raleigh before she enters the harbor. The Matewan will remain abreast of the cruiser until Mayor Van Wyck has completed his formal welcome to the captain and the crew, and will then drop astern and accompany the vessel on her triumphal trip.

The Committee on Plan and Scope has also accepted an offer of 300 medallions made from steel plates, taken from the wreck of the battle ship Maine in Havana harbor. These pins contain a likeness of Admiral Dewey and are to be presented to the officers and crew of the Raleigh by the Reception Committee.

The Mayor received the following telegrams yesterday afternoon:

"Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York: 'Commander Brooklyn Navy Yard is authorized to take such action in connection with the reception to the cruiser Raleigh as may seem proper to him.'"

"Mayor Van Wyck, New York: 'Following telegram, dated Bermuda, received from commanding officer of the Raleigh: 'Probable hour for leaving the harbor, 4 o'clock Thursday. Weather permitting will arrive Tompkinsville at 4 o'clock Saturday.' 'CROWNSHIELD, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.'"

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY CANNOT BE PRESENT.

He Sends His Regrets to General Butterfield and Says Duty Will Prevent Him from Being Here.

The Raleigh Reception Committee of Seven Hundred received the following communication from President McKinley yesterday:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1899.

"General Daniel Butterfield, Chairman: 'The President has received your cordial invitation and regrets that his public duties here are such as to prevent an acceptance. It would give him great pleasure to participate in the patriotic ceremonies arranged by the citizens of New York for the reception of the Raleigh. He sends best wishes for a most successful celebration.'"

GEO. B. COLEMAN, 'Assistant Secretary to the President.'"

ANOTHER GOLD BADGE FOR MISS HELEN GOULD.

Cincinnati Firemen Will Present Her with One in Appreciation of Her Services During Windsor Hotel Fire.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12.—A movement was inaugurated at the meeting of the Cincinnati Firemen's Protective Association by Hugh McAvoy, of the Tens, today, to present Miss Helen Gould with a gold badge in appreciation of her services during the Windsor Hotel fire. She will also be made an honorary member of the Cincinnati Fire Department and Firemen's Protective Association. The badge will be similar to those worn by the captains of the Fire Department.

The following committee has been appointed to give the badge: District Marshal, William Thompson, Lieutenant, Lewis Snyder, Lieutenant, Engine Company No. 20, Attorney, O'Neil, Engine Company No. 10, Attorney, Hogan has offered his services to see that outside contributions are necessary.

W. C. ANDREWS LEFT MONEY FOR EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The will of Wallace C. Andrews, who, with his wife, perished in the fire at his home last Friday morning, was filed yesterday for probate.

The will gives \$10,000 to each of his sisters, Lucy Ann Moore and Phoebe R. Moore, and the residue of the estate is left in trust to his wife, which all up to \$300,000 is to be divided between his sisters, niece and brother-in-law.

BURT M'ILLAN HURT ON AN ARIZONA RANCH.

Samuel McMillan, former president of the Park Board, will start for Arizona today to be at the bedside of his son, Burt, who was badly injured yesterday. Burt McMillan, who is only twenty-one years old, was one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He was saved from death on San Juan Hill by a negro regular and was afterwards brought home from Cuba on the Concho, the transport pest ship, so broken that his life was despaired of. The father sent the young soldier to Arizona under the care of Lieutenant Brodie, of the Rough Riders.

The pure air and outdoor life proved just the thing for the sufferer and he has been improving so rapidly that his ultimate recovery to perfect health seemed assured. Yesterday a telegram announced that he had met with an accident and had broken both bones of one of his legs.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists sell the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each Tablet.

INDICTMENT AGAINST MOLINEUX IS DISMISSED, BUT HE WILL NOT GO FREE.



That there was a conspiracy to split Nicholas A. Heckmann, one of the principal witnesses against Roland B. Molineux, out of the State was established beyond doubt yesterday. The conspirators were determined to consign that witness, an innocent man, to a penitentiary in Tennessee.

It was an outrageous thing to thus attempt to railroad away this man," declared District Attorney Gardiner, yesterday. "Everything was carefully arranged with that view, and those who did it must have known that he was not the criminal they pretended to believe him to be."

The scope of the conspiracy is still to be determined. One man, a Tennessee lawyer, who came on to engineer the extradition, is under arrest. Bartow S. Weeks, the counsel for Molineux, disclaims any knowledge of the plot, and says he was himself led to believe that Heckmann was really the criminal wanted in Tennessee.

Heckmann was the letter box renter who positively identified Molineux as "Barnet," the man who rented a letter box from him. His evidence had much to do with the indictment of Molineux on the charge of having poisoned Mrs. Adams.

As told in yesterday's Journal, Governor McMinn, of Tennessee, revoked on Monday the requisition that, through false representations, he had been led to issue for Heckmann. He wired his decision to Governor Roosevelt and also to W. P. Casteen, the man who had been sent from Tennessee for Heckmann.

The Journal has declared ever since the first step in the conspiracy was taken that it was only a plot, and yesterday's proceedings and the declaration of the District Attorney fully confirmed this position. A. S. Colyar, Jr., a lawyer of Nashville, Tenn., was the prime actor thus far in the case. Who was the originator—whether Colyar himself or some one else is yet to be determined.

Colyar came to this city two weeks ago. He saw Heckmann and also some of the other persons interested in the Molineux case. In due time a requisition was signed by Governor McMinn, of Tennessee, and on Tuesday Heckmann was technically placed under arrest. The New York authorities having no power to do otherwise, although they fully believed that it was all a plot.

But before Heckmann could be railroaded out of the State the District Attorney and the police made rapid moves, and the result came yesterday in an overwhelming victory for Heckmann and the disclosure of the plot.

Colyar has been starting for the last two days at the Astor House. He knew that

DOES NOT MEAN THE RELEASE OF MOLINEUX.

"Justice Williams's decision does not mean the release of Roland B. Molineux," said Assistant District Attorney Osborne last night. "He will be held until the case is presented to the Grand Jury again. His counsel might apply for a writ of habeas corpus. But I am sure that such an application would not be granted."

"If Justice Williams's decision is quoted correctly in the Journal dispatch from Watertown, it may be regarded as a victory for the District Attorney. The Justice has decided that there was another evidence to justify the District Attorney in his submission of the case to the March Grand Jury, in the first instance, and it seems that the Justice believes that the District Attorney possesses enough evidence to justify its submission to the present Grand Jury."

"The Justice practically instructs the District Attorney in the resubmission of the case to the Grand Jury not to present certain of the handwriting which was presented in the first instance—that is, the Cornish and Barnet letters. In the second presentation of the case those letters will not be submitted."

"Justice Williams's decision will be complied with in every respect. Meanwhile Mr. Molineux will be held to await the action of the present Grand Jury. Yes, we shall resubmit the case within a very few days."

knows where she is now, but deems it inadvisable to tell as yet.

Casteen is the officer sent from Nashville to take Heckmann there. He declares that he has acted in good faith throughout and never suspected a conspiracy. He is not under arrest and spent last night at the Astor House. It is believed, however, that he is under surveillance and that he does

not wish to leave the city till the investigation is completed.

Plot, Says Colonel Gardiner. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, with Heckmann and Colyar, entered Part II, of the Supreme Court, at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Justice Truax was on the bench.

"This is one of the most remarkable conspiracies to railroad a citizen away and prevent him from testifying in a criminal action that I have ever heard of," said Colonel Gardiner. "I wish to add that the Tennessee authorities wish to punish the authors of the plot."

Colyar was then put on the stand. He said that a picture of Heckmann had been sent to him in Nashville and that he noticed the resemblance to Raymond, the man who broke jail.

"Do you see the picture?" demanded Colonel Gardiner.

Colyar hesitated, and finally said it was a privileged communication, because it was from a client.

"Who was the client?" was the next question, and Colyar finally answered that it was Bartow S. Weeks.

"There is Heckmann," is the man who, under the name of Raymond, was convicted of a felony in 1893 in Tennessee?"

Colyar shifted uneasily in his seat. "I cannot say positively that he is," he said. In reply to a question from Justice Truax he said he had seen Raymond at his trial.

"Raymond has brown hair and a brown mustache like Heckmann, and eyes like his, but it seems to me Raymond was an inch or two taller."

The Woman in the Case.

He was asked if he did not see Heckmann in New York fully two weeks ago, and said that he had been sent to his place of business by Lawyer Weeks.

"And after that you went back to Tennessee and swore positively that he was Raymond?"

"I signed an affidavit to that effect," he replied.

"When did you first meet Blanche M. Graham, who signed an affidavit regarding Heckmann's identity?"

Colyar replied that it was in Baltimore, and when asked if he did not know that she was a woman of disreputable character, he replied that he could not say that.

He had since made an affidavit contradicting the first, but said that he had not heard of it.

"How much have you received for coming here to get Heckmann extradited, and who paid the money?"

"I have received only my expenses, and they were paid by Bartow S. Weeks."

He said he did not give any money to Blanche M. Graham, and before she made the affidavit, and Justice Truax ruled out the question as to how much he paid her afterward.

Colyar said there were white spots in Raymond's eyes, and that Raymond was 5 feet 7½ inches in height. At this a curious snort ensued.

"Are there white spots in your eyes, Mr. Heckmann?" asked Justice Truax, and when he replied that he did not know, the

District Attorney Gardiner as a he

Watertown, N. Y., April 12.—Justice Pardon C. Williams handed down his decision to-day in the motion to dismiss the indictment against Roland B. Molineux, but directing the District Attorney to present the case to the next Grand Jury.

The ground on which the indictment is dismissed is that illegal evidence was presented to the Grand Jury. Justice Williams holds that he has the power to grant the motion if the grounds are satisfactorily established, while the law provides that none but legal evidence should go before grand jurors.

"When lawyers and courts differ as to the rules of evidence grand jurors may be mistaken also," he said. "In almost every case some evidence will be given which should be excluded. It would therefore be an unreasonable rule which should require the Court to discharge every indictment where illegal evidence had been given before the Grand Jury."

"An indictment should stand if the legal evidence, disregarding the improper evidence, was sufficient to warrant the finding of an indictment."

Justice Williams holds that temporarily a grand jury is in itself a court, and under this reasonable construction the evidence regarding comparisons of handwriting is admissible.

"In a case of this kind, where some one has sent a bottle of poison to another," he continues, "it is important to ascertain who wrote the address. In this case the address was compared with the practically conceded writings of the defendant, and some of the exhibits were written by him at the District Attorney's request."

"These were, it is assumed, received by the jury as standards of comparison, and as such were properly received. The other letters, the ones purporting to have been written by Cornish and Barnet, were disputed handwritings. They were claimed to be forgeries and to have been written by the defendant. They were compared with the conceded writings of the defendant, and then both series of exhibits were used as standards of comparison with the disputed handwriting on the package."

Justice Williams says that the Cornish and Barnet letters were improperly received as standards of comparison with the handwriting on the package. He holds that the letters were improperly received as standards of comparison, and they were not competent on any other grounds. The Cornish letters might have been used on the question of motive, he says, but there is no indication that they were offered on that theory. The Barnet letters would naturally influence the jury, and were entirely improper, as there was a suggestion connecting the defendant with the alleged murder of Barnet.

The murder of Mrs. Adams and the death of Barnet were separate and distinct crimes, he contended, and if both were committed by the same person, still the proof as to one crime could not be given at the trial of the other under all the circumstances.

An order will be prepared and presented for signature discharging the indictment and directing that the case be resubmitted to the Grand Jury now sitting or to the next Grand Jury that shall sit in the county of New York.

Justice asked him to step forward. Heckmann walked to the bench, and Justice Truax closely examined his eyes, pushing up the lids with his fingers.

"How tall are you?" asked the Justice. Heckmann said he was 5 feet 4½ inches tall. The Court asked if he had any objection to being measured. He backed against the wall, a spectator furnished a tape line and his statement was confirmed.

Colyar was much embarrassed when asked if he had not brought with him a full and complete description of Raymond, and said he really did not know.

Heckmann himself, cool and composed, went on the stand, and a triumphant vindication ensued. He testified that he had lived continuously during 1892, 1893 and 1894 in New York, and showed a big bundle of cancelled checks covering the period. His landlord followed with his rent books, and testified that Heckmann was in New York at the time the criminal, Raymond, was convicted and when he escaped.

Judge J. N. W. Anderson, of Nashville, who had sentenced Raymond, was next sworn. He testified that he had never seen Heckmann, and that he was not Raymond.

Heckmann was therefore honorably discharged.

Weeks's Statement. Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Molineux, subsequently issued a statement, in which he said:

"On March 2, 1899, A. S. Colyar, Jr., wrote that he had been reading the Adams Cornish case, and that he was surprised that Nicholas A. Heckmann was allowed to testify for the reason that he had been convicted in Tennessee and offered to get me a copy of the record of the case."

"On March 13 I sent him a photograph of Mr. Heckmann so that there could be no mistake as to his identity. I received from Mr. Colyar a record of the conviction of Mr. Percy E. Raymond in 1896, and affidavits, purporting to be executed by reputable citizens, positively identifying the photograph."

Special Notices. CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fitch.

E. & W. "OSCEOLA" E. & W. A new half-handled collar.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. BOTTLE.

REGAL GRAND CEYLON-INDIA TEAS ARE THE BEST. For Sale by all Grocers.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEA is grown on practically virgin soil—Dr. Goodfellow in New York "Herald."

LIPTON'S CEYLON-INDIA TEAS ARE THE BEST. For Sale by all Grocers.